

work were stated in this journal⁸ upon the appearance of the first edition. The second edition has incorporated the results of ten years of activity in the examination of human and cattle foods. Among the features of the edition are additions to the sections on wheat and flour; a complete revision of such parts of the chapter on oil seeds as treat of mustards, rapes, cruciferous weed seeds, and linseed; a description of the histology of alfalfa; and a revision of the sections on pomes and drupes. The arrangement of material, analytic keys, lists of adulterants, and the suggestions as to diagnosis are of great practical service in the campaign against sophistication by unscrupulous manufacturers and dealers.—J. M. C.

Plant anatomy.—STEVENS⁹ has published a third edition of his well known *Plant Anatomy*, which speaks well for the growing interest in the subject, and also for the quality of the book. The other editions were reviewed in this journal,¹⁰ so that the scope of the work has been described. In the present edition the most important addition is a section on the phylogeny of the vascular bundle, which could not be omitted from the plant anatomy of today. Naturally, there are also additions that include various improvements in technique. The author is a thoroughly good teacher, which means a well organized book and clear presentation.—J. M. C.

The first American Botany.—SAMUEL N. RHOADS has published a facsimile reprint of YOUNG'S *Catalogue d'arbres arbustes et plantes herbacées d'Amérique*, published in Paris in 1783, which is claimed to be the earliest published book written by an American botanist and devoted exclusively to American plants. The editor has given a prefatory account of the author, WILLIAM YOUNG, Jr., of Philadelphia, adding a very interesting personality to the known list of pioneer American botanists, and one whose chronological position in our American literature should be recognized. The book is privately printed in Philadelphia.—J. M. C.

North American flora.—The fifth part of Vol. 9 continues the presentation of the Agaricaceae by MURRILL,¹¹ 10 genera being presented, which include 311 species, 134 of which are described as new. The largest genus is *Prunulus*, with 106 species, 53 of which are new; the next is *Gymnopus*, with 93 species, 45 of which are new. New species are also described in *Geopetalum* (5), *Mieromphale* (2), *Omphalopsis* (14), and *Omphalina* (15).—J. M. C.

⁸ BOT. GAZ. 41:300. 1906.

⁹ STEVENS, W. C., *Plant anatomy, from the standpoint of the development and functions of the tissues and handbook of microtechnic*. 3d ed. 8vo. pp. xviii+399. figs. 155. Philadelphia: Blakiston's. 1916. \$2.50.

¹⁰ BOT. GAZ. 46:306. 1908; 50:470. 1910.

¹¹ MURRILL, W. A., *North American Flora* 9: part 5. pp. 297-374. Agaricales: Agaricaceae (pars), Agariceae (pars). New York Botanical Garden. 1916.